

# Recent Archaeological Findings and New Interpretations of the Indus Valley Civilization

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**Abstract:** *The Indus Valley Civilization (c. 2600–1900 BCE) is regarded as one of the earliest and most advanced urban civilizations of the ancient world. Earlier interpretations of this civilization were largely based on limited archaeological evidence from sites such as Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, which led to assumptions regarding centralized political authority and a sudden collapse caused by external invasions. In recent decades, extensive archaeological excavations at sites like Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Bhirrana and Farmana, along with the application of scientific techniques such as radiocarbon dating, ancient DNA analysis, satellite imagery, and paleo- environmental studies, have significantly transformed scholarly understanding. These findings emphasize indigenous cultural development, decentralized socio-political organization, and gradual transformation influenced by environmental factors. The present study examines recent archaeological discoveries and offers new interpretations of the Indus Valley Civilization through an interdisciplinary approach*

**Keywords:** Indus Valley Civilization, Harappan Culture, Archaeology, Environmental Change, Ancient Indian History

